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ABSTRACT

The Library of American Civilization (LAC) is the first in a series of microfiche collections developed around a central theme. The collection consists of 12,000 microbooks on ultrafiche. This study aimed to produce quantitative data leading to an evaluation of this collection and guidelines for evaluating collections of this type. Random entries from the shelf list, author catalog, title catalog, subject catalog, biblioguide index, fiche catalogs, and catalog cards of the collection were examined. The study concluded that these bibliographic control devices are of good quality as a whole; however, a greater percentage of errors exists in cataloging supplied by the publisher as compared with the "Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards, Issued to July 31, 1942." Catalog card errors were found difficult to correct due to low quality card stock, and lack of title entries limited access points to the collection. Despite these problems, the study concluded that the collection could serve a useful purpose in academic libraries that do not have this type of research material in their collections. (KP)

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AN
EXAMINATION OF THE
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OF THE
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AUTHOR ABSTRACT
(To Accompany Document Submitted to ERIC/IR)

Author: Jerry D. Saye

Title: An Examination of the Bibliographic Control Devices of the
Library of American Civilization.

Abstract (up to 200 words):

The Library of American Civilization is the first in a series
of microfiche collections developed around a central theme which
was published by Library Resources, Inc. The collection consists
of approximately 12,000 microbooks on ultrafiche. The objective
of this study was to report upon quantitative data gathered in an
objective manner which would lead to an evaluation of this specific
collection and the establishment of guidelines for the evaluation
of future collections of this type. The study examines the
bibliographic tools which are part of the Collection package (Author,
(over)

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The academic library world is presently confronted with the problem of providing retrospective library materials to both the expanding library facilities at established academic institutions and also to the recently established academic libraries. One traditional source for these retrospective materials exists today as it did in the past - the second-hand book dealer. Cost, availability and the physical condition of many of the materials make this an unreliable source for the bulk of the need. A second source of materials is the growing field of scholarly reprint publishing. The per page cost of these materials is extremely high and the scope of the individual collections remains relatively limited. A newer third source is the field of micropublishing. Several attempts have been made in recent years to produce microform reprints that are centered around a central theme. One of the most ambitious of all the microform reprint publishing efforts is the Library of American Civilization published by Library Resources, Inc.

Library Resources, Inc., a subsidiary of Encyclopaedia Britannica, first issued the Library of American Civilization (hereafter referred to as LAC) in 1971. The LAC is the first of a projected series of microfiche collections each developed around a central theme. The second series was issued in 1972 and entitled The Library of English Literature, Part 1. The collections are designed as a systems approach in that one purchases not just the microfiche collection, but also

the accompanying hardware in the form of desk and lap readers and a complete catalog of the Collection in book and microfiche format. The total cost of the Collection and its readers is \$21,500. A supplementary package of catalog card sets for each work in the Collection is available for an additional \$4,000. Recently a reader-printer has been made available also at additional cost.

In late 1971 Fairmont State College purchased the LAC and its accompanying catalog cards. Following an inventory of the microfiche the Collection was placed in the Library for public access. The book catalogs were distributed throughout the Library in the following manner: one set in reference, one set at the reference desk, one set was located with the Collection and two sets were placed in circulation. The catalog cards were inventoried for their completeness and then divided into author/title and subject groupings, alphabetized and filed. It was during the filing and subsequent revision that inconsistencies arose between the LAC catalog entries and entries already in the catalog. A search of the available literature on LAC revealed that little mention was made of the bibliographic tools that were provided with the Collection and that no figures were available as to the accuracy of these tools. The problem with the catalog cards raised the possibility that these or other errors could also extend to the printed catalogs. This situation suggested that a study of the bibliographic control devices could aid all purchasers of the LAC.

A further need for a study of these bibliographic control devices becomes apparent when one reviews the literature that deals with the selection of micropublications. Allen B. Veaner, editor of Microform Review, in his book The Evaluation of Micropublications; a Handbook for Librarians states that in the investigation prior to the purchase of a micropublication project the prospectus should answer the questions:

What external finding aids are furnished? Are there printed catalog cards? If so, are they single cards or full sets? What cataloging system is used (LC, Wilson, etc.)? If cataloging is abbreviated, what information is omitted? Is there a printed index or catalog? Is there a published list or bibliography? Are these items kept up to date? Will the publisher furnish specimen copies?¹

While the answers provided in the prospectus may answer these questions in terms favorable to the publisher it certainly will not evaluate these materials for accuracy and currentness. In another article Mr. Veaner states:

The quality of cataloging is sometimes not up to current Library of Congress standards Some of the 'package libraries' now being marketed offer Library of Congress cards, but because many of the titles in these projects are older material in the public domain, the entries and subject headings may not be current. Hence; even 'free' sets of cards supplied with the project might require an expensive updating effort if they are to be incorporated into the modern catalog.²

No answers are available in the literature as to whether the LAC cards meet current Library of Congress standards other than statements made by the publishers of the Collection. It must also be noted that if "free" sets of cards require expensive updating efforts if they are not current imagine the expense when the cards cost \$4,000.

The importance of bibliographic control devices in a library cannot be understated; but its importance to a microfiche collection is perhaps even greater. With the contents of a book on microfiche the ability to browse and leaf through a book is gone, the ability to consult the table of contents and index is made extremely difficult. Thus it is only through the external aids that users can gain access to the collection. That is why the accuracy of these bibliographic control devices must be evaluated. The aim of this study is to establish whether inaccuracies exist in the various bibliographic control devices of the LAC. The inaccuracies can be three-fold: The error could be in failing to conform with current Library of Congress practice; the error could be in printing and proof-reading; and the error could be a failure to follow the procedures and standards established by Library Resources, Inc. for its catalogs.

The goal of the study is to produce some quantitative data, gathered in an objective manner, which could lead to some general conclusions and perhaps provide some guidelines for evaluating future collections. No effort was made to utilize intricate statistical procedures because of a lack of background in this field by the author. Instead a conscious effort was made to insure representative samples of a size suitable to provide valid conclusions. A further effort was made to ensure that the samples were unprejudiced and truly represented a random sample of the population.

The Library of American Civilization collection consists of approximately 12,000 "microbooks" (3x5 high-reduction microfiche). The use of this size microfiche necessitated the development of new reading equipment that is incompatible with any other microform viewing equipment in the library. This disadvantage is outweighed by the ability to allow up to 1,000 pages to be placed upon a single fiche. This meant that most books could utilize a single fiche rather than multiple fiche as in most other collections. There has been some question as to the number of volumes in the Collection. Library Resources, Inc. initially advertised it as having 20,000 volumes.³ Since then institutions that have counted the LAC holdings state that only 15,000 to 17,000 volumes are present. Library Resources, Inc. has recently responded to this discrepancy by stating "that LAC had provided 6 million pages contained on 12,000 microfiche, which could be translated into 20,000 volumes if the average book were considered to consist of 300 pages."⁴

LAC is limited to works dealing with the United States and its civilization and works by American authors. It confines itself to works dealing with the period prior to 1914. This does allow a small percentage of the Collection to include works published after 1914 but which deal with the pre-1914 period. The Collection also includes periodicals and government documents.

The bibliographic control devices of the Library of American Civilization consist of a Shelf List, Author Catalog, Title Catalog, Subject Catalog, Biblioguide Index, fiche copy of the above catalogs and the fiche envelopes. These materials are included as part of the initial purchase price of the Collection. Available to subscribers at an additional fee is a collection of catalog cards for all materials, including serials, in the Collection.

The Microbook Library of American Civilization; Shelf List is a computer arranged listing of LAC numbers numerically arranged. Information given in addition to the LAC number is the main entry in abbreviated form and a shortened form of the title. (A copy of a page from the Shelf List is Appendix A). The Shelf List discloses the order that has been given to the fiche. No attempt was made to classify the fiche by subject but they were assigned LAC numbers according to their length. Fiche numbered in the 10000 series are single volume works. Fiche numbered in the 20000 series are multi-volume works. 30000 series fiche are periodicals and 40000 series fiche are pamphlets and short works. The primary importance of the Shelf List is to serve as a tool in inventorying the Collection. It can also be used to record missing and withdrawn fiche. No attempt was made in this study to evaluate the accuracy of the Shelf List.

The Microbook Library of American Civilization; Author Catalog is an alphabetical listing of catalog cards in book

form. (A copy of a page from the Author Catalog is Appendix B). The Author Catalog includes all main entries and personal/corporate added entries interfiled into one alphabet. It is the only book catalog in LAC that contains complete bibliographic information for each entry. The filing element is printed in bold faced type rather than the traditional practice of the Library of Congress of having the main entry always in bold face. It does make recognition of main entries more difficult.

The Microbook Library of American Civilization; Title Catalog includes all title and added titles regardless of whether these entries are repetitions of subject headings or whether they are non-descriptive titles. (A copy of a page from the Title Catalog is Appendix C). All titles are interfiled in one alphabet with the entry consisting of the title in bold face followed by the imprint. Printed on the line following the body of the card is the main entry. No collation, notes or tracings are included. It should be pointed out that the Title Catalog includes titles for works even though the Author Catalog or catalog cards do not indicate that a title was made in their tracings.

The Microbook Library of American Civilization; Subject Catalog is an alphabetical arrangement of Library of Congress subject headings below which are listed those LAC entries that fall within that subject. (A copy of a page from the Subject Catalog is Appendix D). The entries consist of the subject

heading in bold faced type. Below the subject heading alphabetized by main entry (in bold face) are the entries. The entry is confined to just the body of the card with the collation, notes and tracings eliminated. The Subject Catalog provides "see" references from terms not used as subject headings to proper subject headings. "See also" references are not included.

The Microbook Library of American Civilization; Biblioguide Index is a topical index to the Collection which analyzes the contents of LAC to a greater depth than do the subject headings. (A copy of a page from the Biblioguide Index is Appendix E). The Biblioguide Index is first divided into 29 chapters. These chapters are then further subdivided into 176 headings and these are further divided to produce the final 565 topics. A listing is provided of the chapter headings and each chapter and sub-heading is shown in the outline of the Biblioguide Index. The Index is broken-down into topics only in the outlines given at the beginning of each chapter. An extensive introduction is provided which explains the process used to create the Index and explains the proper use of this tool. An index to proper names and terms found in the Outlines of Topics and the headnotes is provided at the end of this volume.

The fiche catalogs are the catalogs mentioned above on microfiche. They are identical in all respects to the book catalogs. Ten copies of the fiche catalogs are provided in LAC.

The use that can be made of these fiche catalogs is somewhat questionable. The difficulty of finding a particular entry, especially in the Biblioguide Index, is acute with the fiche catalogs. The availability of five book catalogs as part of the purchase price of the Collection would seem to limit their use to those using the portable reader outside the library and who are unable to obtain a circulating copy of the catalogs in book form.

Each fiche contains at its head the main entry in abbreviated form, an abbreviated title entry and the LAC number. This information corresponds in content and position to information printed on the fiche envelope. (A copy of a fiche and the fiche envelope is Appendix F). The fiche envelope also contains a copy of the catalog card on its face. This catalog card entry is complete for entries that do not consume much space. Those that are extensive in length have only the main entry and the body of the entry on the envelope face. This information is useful for the reader compiling a bibliography after viewing the individual item.

In order to keep the materials to be studied to a manageable size samples were used whenever the number of items to be studied was extensive. To produce an objective survey a random sample of the LAC population was desired. Borg and Gall in their book Educational Research state:

A random sample is one in which each individual in the defined population has an equal chance of being included. . . .In simple random sampling, all individuals in the defined population have equal and independent chances of being selected as a member of the sample.⁵

In the study of the Author Catalog the population is defined as all those bibliographic units represented by main entries in that catalog. In order to achieve a sample that was truly independent, i.e., "the selection of one individual does not affect in any way the selection of any other individual,"⁶ the Rand Corporation's A Million Random Digits with 100,000 Normal Deviates was used. A page was selected in this book by opening to a page at random and then, without viewing the page, a finger was placed upon a column of digits on that page.. All the numbers are of five digits so only the last three digits were considered in picking the sample. Those numbers which fell between 001 and 854 were utilized. Numbers above 854 were discarded. In order to achieve 50 numbers for the sample another page and column was selected and the same factors were used to obtain sample figures until the desired number of 50 was achieved. If a number occurred more than once it was only used once and dismissed the other times. The numbers obtained were used to determine what pages of the Author Catalog would be studied. Only the main entries on the pages were considered to avoid the possibility of an entry occurring once as a main entry and then again on another page as an added entry.

The 50 pages produced 503 entries to be studied. This represents 4.2% of the Collection if one accepts the figure of 12,000 volumes in LAC. In considering what should be studied in the Author Catalog the cataloging format was eliminated because cataloging styles have changed several times

in the last fifty years. In addition the style of the catalog does not significantly affect the ability of the user of the catalog to locate a desired entry. What was chosen for study was the form and choice of main entries, added entries, and subject headings. Filing was checked and all entries indicated in the tracings were checked to see that they did occur. Whenever "see" references were determined to be needed their use was examined.

The introduction to the Author Catalog states:

The Author Catalog contains the complete catalog entry for all personal and corporate (firms, institutions, societies) main entries, title main entries, and author added entries, interfiled in one alphabet. The arrangement. . . is based on the A.L.A. Rules for Filing Catalog Cards (2d ed.), adapted to the purposes of a divided catalog. Cross references have been made from pseudonyms and variants of names to the main entry and added entries, thus keeping the number of these "See" references to a useful minimum.⁷

The introduction further explains that references were not made from a woman's maiden name if she did not use it in her works and for those names that would file very near to their source. Because of the age of much of the material some updating was required.

The primary source of the bibliographic information used in the catalog entries was the Library of Congress Official Catalog of Printed Cards. Each entry was checked against the Official Catalog at the Library of Congress for revision and updating, and the latest information for main entries, birth and death dates, subject headings, added entries, etc., were supplied.⁸

This statement is somewhat compromised by a further statement:

Despite the revision and updating, there remain some variations in the entries for the same author or corporate institution, such as open dates, varying fullness of names, errors of spelling or dates in the Library of Congress Catalog. Wherever the identity could be established, these author or institution entries have been interfiled.⁹

A standard was needed to which the LAC cataloging entries could be compared. The Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards, Issued to July 31, 1942 (LCPC) was chosen. Whenever questions arose as to currentness in this publication more recent National Union Catalogs were consulted. It should be noted at this point that the study of the Author Catalog and the added entries and subject entries it creates is more important for it is this same cataloging which was used to print the catalog cards for the LAC.

A comparison was made between the number of title entries created by LAC and those in LCPC. Of the 503 entries 277 had title entries in the tracings. This represents a total of 55% with title entries. It should be remembered that 100% will be found in the Title Catalog; the 55% would be the number of catalog cards with title entries. Individuals using the card catalog as the primary tool of the library would face a very distinct possibility of not finding an entry for an item that is in LAC if it is searched by title. Library of Congress practice in regard to titles for materials in LAC when first cataloged would have been very restrictive. No titles would have been assigned when the title duplicated a subject heading, no entry when a frequently used term began the title, e.g. History of, Introduction to, etc. Library of Congress practice

since 1949 has been to encourage use of title entries and since 1967 to use a title entry even when this duplicates a subject heading. The increased use of divided catalogs is one factor influencing the decision. This and the fact that title is one of the most, if not the most, distinguishing items that a book has would make increased use of title entries justified. In 38 situations the LAC added a title entry that LCPC did not have, but in 4 instances they deleted a title entry originally made by the Library of Congress. The results of the title entry decision by LAC are that numerous entries are lacking a title even though the title is both descriptive and unique. Titles such as: Proudhon and his "band of the being.; Emancipation and the war.; and Views of American constitutional law in its bearing upon American slavery should have had title entries according to the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules and the Library of Congress.

Thirty-four of the 503 entries had alternative titles. Current Library of Congress practice states that alternative title added entries "are made only when there is evidence that the work is likely to be known by its alternative title."¹⁰ In the 34 instances only once was an alternative title added entry made. This is despite the fact that in several instances the previous editions of the book had been published under what was now the alternative title in this later edition. This is again contrary to Library of Congress practice and results in more possible entry points to the collection being lost.

The 503 main entries all conformed to choice of entry made by the Library of Congress. The entries did not always reflect current dates being used by the Library of Congress. At times the dates used by LAC were incorrect while the Library of Congress had corrected the dates in its catalogs over 30 years ago. In 19 cases dates for death were not supplied by LAC although the dates were provided in Library of Congress catalogs and in several instances the LAC had other entries for the same person utilizing the death dates. In 15 instances LAC did provide death dates that were not in LCPC. In most of these instances the person had died after the publication of LCPC. Perhaps the most distressing matter in reference to dates is the failure to correct dates that have been established. The correct dates were often given for other entries for the same person in LAC and the filing indicated that it had been established that they were the same person. The question of dates might seem to be an exercise in undo concern over the minuscule. The reason that it is of some concern is that if the editors of LAC were careless or cavalier in their treatment of a persons dates (often the only item within the entry that distinguishes one entry from another) then they may have been just as careless or cavalier with other elements of other entries.

The treatment of pseudonyms by LAC was most inconsistent. The normal treatment of pseudonyms is to make "see" references from the pseudonym to the proper entry. In 6 cases the LAC made the pseudonym an added entry. This resulted in entries

for A Carolinian, and A lady of Massachusetts. In 33 instances the pseudonyms were treated with "see" references instead of the use of an added entry. The case of the entry for The Author of Redwood is a case of LAC inconsistency. Once it is treated as an added entry and the next time it occurs it is given a "see" reference. Library of Congress practice to the contrary it would have been useful for the editors of LAC to at least have been consistent with their own rules for the treatment of pseudonyms.

Another problem in the form of entries is the LAC treatment of married women's names. Donald J. Lehnus in his book How to Determine Author and Title Entries According to the AACR explains past and present treatment of the names of married women:

The form called for here differs from that of the ALA rules which stated that the maiden name was to be enclosed in parentheses and always used in the heading when known. The use of the maiden name is now restricted just to those persons who continue to use it as a part of their names, and it is never enclosed in parentheses.¹¹

The Library of Congress in 1967 stated that in application of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules they would adopt a policy of "superimposition" which was defined as meaning that:

the rules for choice of entry will be applied only to works that are new to the Library and that the rules for headings will be applied only to persons and corporate bodies that are being established for the first time.¹²

This means that if the Library of Congress were to catalog the names of married women in LAC it would be done with the same form followed before. If one were not to apply

the principle of "superimposition" then the maiden name would be used if the woman used it in her works. This maiden name would not be enclosed in parentheses. LAC has deviated from both the "superimposition" policy of the Library of Congress and from the position of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. LAC utilizes only the surname of the woman and her forename and totally disregards her maiden name. This creates problems in the Author Catalog and the Subject Catalog for in a few cases the treatment was inconsistent. In the card catalog it creates chaos. The cards utilizing LAC rules must be interfiled with cards utilizing the correct Library of Congress entry. In the sample of 503 entries 12 entries were effected by the LAC policy. Even in cases where the woman definately uses her maiden name it is still disregarded by LAC. An example of this would be the author Alice Morse Earle. The Library of Congress enters her under the old form Earle, Alice (Morse), 1851-1911. The newer form under the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules would be Earle, Alice Morse, 1851-1911. The author on all her title pages uses the name Alice Morse Earle and yet LAC enters her under Earle, Alice, 1851-1911. It is the opinion of the study that it would have been best for LAC to have followed the "superimposition" policy for that is how the Library of Congress will continue to issue cards. If that could not have been followed then at least the application of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules should have been followed. All the entries affected in the sample were located in LCPC. If any other entries were originally cataloged

and the abbreviated LAC form were used then this would be in direct contradiction to a statement in the introduction to the Author Catalog which states: "The original cataloging . . . was done on the basis of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (1967). . ."¹³ It should be noted that this problem of women's names extends to subject headings for married women as well.

In 3 instances the LAC added another added entry but in 7 instances they deleted a possible entry that was still valid. A minor fault was noted of deleting some of the notes and thus eliminating the reason for the added entry being made. Current practice states that somewhere on the card the situation calling for the added entry be noted.

A further LAC problem is inconsistent treatment of the creation of added entries. Regardless of what the Library of Congress did in the past it would seem that with a Collection of limited size and benefiting from Library of Congress mistakes the LAC catalogers could have been consistent in the assigning of added entries. In the entries for Duane Hamilton Hurd 4 times added entries were made for Lewis, J. W. & Co., Philadelphia, pub., but in seven identical cases no added entry was made for Lewis. In 4 cases added entries were made for the Lowell Institute Lectures but for the 1862 Lecture no entry was made.

One other significant problem which is magnified with the catalog cards is the lack of any entry for series. It is accepted by most authorities that no libraries agree on when to

make and not to make a series. Indeed even the Library of Congress has expressed frustration in consistency in assigning series added entries. Within LAC there are numerous series which possess a distinctive title, indeed there are some author series, all of which could have been cataloged as sets. No series entries were located for any of the 503 entries studied. It would seem that it would have been easier for LAC to have made series, especially on the catalog cards, and then allow the libraries to eliminate the undesired one by revising the tracing and destroying the series card. This is especially true for series which have been consistently entered by the Library of Congress. This practice would have been far more convenient for the libraries than for them to now have to add the series entry to the cards and then create their own card.

All the added entries in the 503 tracings were checked within the Author Catalog to insure that they had been made. Tracing II United States, defendant in error for the book A plea for religious liberty and the rights of conscience by George Ticknor Curtis (LAC 40109) was not found.

The introduction to the Author Catalog states the A.L.A. Rules for Filing Catalog Cards (2d ed.) was used as the guideline. The filing of the surveyed pages was checked to see if it conformed to these guidelines. It was determined that the Author Catalog deviated in only one way from the stated Rules. In one case it was found that 2 titles under the same author were filed chronologically

by the period the book dealt with rather than being filed alphabetically. Fifty pages were selected at random for surveying the filing of the Title Catalog and fifty other pages for the Subject Catalog. These pages were selected utilizing the same procedures that selected the 50 pages for study in the Author Catalog. The filing in the Title Catalog was found to have several errors. In one instance the word "Manoeuvres" was filed as spelled rather than being filed by its correct spelling. The words "enquiry" and "inquiry" were filed separately rather than as one word. In four other cases titles with alternative titles following them (in the order: Title;, or, Alternative Title) were filed using the "or" and the alternative title rather than by filing by the title proper as called for in the Rules. The filing in the Subject Catalog was found to be correct.

The subject headings created by the 503 main entries were listed and alphabetized. 734 subject headings were created by these main entries. When these headings were compared to the subject headings the entry was listed under in the Subject Catalog it was found that in numerous cases that the entry had been abridged. 130 cases of abridgement occurred in the surveyed subject headings. Examples of this would be CHICAGO - POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - TO 1850 becoming CHICAGO - POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT, and RAILROADS - WISCONSIN - RATES became RAILROADS - WISCONSIN. At first it was believed that this was only done when the abridged entry was the only entry under that subject and that it was combined to entries

already in the abridged form. This conclusion was examined and while in the majority of cases it was true it did not hold true in all cases. In 16 cases the entry could not even be found in the Subject Catalog under an abridged subject heading. This is rather inexcusable when one considers that the subject headings were already created for LAC by the Library of Congress. The abridgment of the subject headings in the Subject Catalog is not understandable either. With the book itself on microfiche and not easily read it would seem the LAC would want the most specific entry possible to eliminate "false drops" in bibliographical searches. It was found that the subject headings used on the catalog cards has not been abridged.

A comparison of subject headings used in LCPC and those given in the tracings of the LAC Author Catalog indicate that some revision has been done to the subject headings. 33 corrections were made to subject headings to bring headings that are obsolete up to date and to correct headings that were in error on the Library of Congress cards. 63 other subject headings were made more specific by closing the time period of the subject heading or by substituting a more specific subject heading that had not been available at the time of the earlier LCPC cataloging. 10 subject headings were added by LAC and 10 others were deleted. The additional subject headings tended to reflect closer subject analysis while no clear conclusion could be reached for the deletions.

In an attempt to study the currentness of the subject headings used in the Subject Catalog a sample had to be selected. In order to select a sample the number of subject headings created under each letter of the alphabet for the 503 main entries was tabulated. Those letters that fell closest to the average number of subject headings and the letters that fell closest to the median figure were chosen to be studied. "Close" was defined as plus or minus 1 from the figure. The average number of subject headings was 28 and the median number was 25. This resulted in the letters B, F, I, L and W being selected. The subject headings used under these five letters were compared to the Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress (LCSH) and its supplements. It was found that of the 133 subject headings listed under these letters 1 existed that could not be found as a legitimate subject heading.

The "see" references were checked for their use in the Subject Catalog. These "see" references would lead a user from a non-legitimate subject heading to a term that is used as a subject heading. The subject headings created under the five letters above were checked for the possible "see" references they could create. The table below shows the number of possible "see" references and the number actually created in the Subject Catalog:

<u>Letter</u>	<u>Possible number of "see" references</u>	<u>Number of "see" references made</u>
B	14	2
F	10	2
I	43	2
L	22	1
W	19	3

The possible "see" references that could have been made for the 133 subject headings were 111 but the table discloses that only 10 were made. The introduction to the Author Catalog states:

References from terms that are not used to those that are used (See references) are provided in this catalog. Cross references for personal names, corporate bodies, and place names are also included where necessary.¹⁴

This statement must be considered somewhat of an overstatement when one compared the sample to what could have been done. The use of "see" references when made is also very inconsistent. For the subject heading LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL there are four possible "see" references that could have been made. The four are: Israel, Ten lost tribes; Jews - Lost tribes; Jews - Ten lost tribes; and Ten lost tribes of Israel. Only one "see" reference, for Jews - Ten lost tribes, was actually used. Two of the five possible "see" references for INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS are Capital and Labor, and Labor and Capital. LAC uses Capital and Labor as a "see" reference but does not utilize the inverted form.

"See also" references were not used in the Subject Catalog and it is believed that this was a good practice.

"see also" references are designed to refer from a subject heading that is used to another related subject heading that is more specific than the original. In a collection of limited size such as LAC little real gain would be appreciated from these additional references and their presence might actually complicate use of the Subject Catalog.

No "see" or "see also" cards were provided with the sets of LAC catalog cards. In most instances these syndetic devices are already in the card catalog and if they had been supplied they would become just another item that had to be sorted prior to filing.

In order to judge whether the LAC was presenting the most recent concepts of cataloging on the part of the Library of Congress a review was made of works recently cataloged by the Library of Congress that are also present in LAC. To select a sample that would meet the limited parameters stated above no randomness was attempted. Instead Publishers' Trade List Annual, 1973 was consulted for the names of reprint publishers. The Arno catalog was chosen as the source of the reprints for the series published by them fall within the topical scope of LAC. Three series were selected that had a majority of their works in the period prior to 1914. The three series that were selected are: Mass Violence in America, The American Journalists, and First American Frontier. A comparison of the books in these series to the LAC Author Catalog revealed that 20 of the 43 books in Mass Violence in America were in LAC. 17 of the 48 books of The American

Journalist series were in LAC and 32 of 61 in the First American Frontier. This represents a total of 69 out of 152 books in the Arno series that are also in LAC or 45%. The comparison consisted mainly of the entry points to the book in the card catalog.

A great difference appears in the body of the card. This is accounted for by the fact that Arno books provide their own title page first before the reprint of the original title page. Current cataloging rules require that the descriptive cataloging be taken from the first title page and hence long subtitles and complicated imprints are often omitted. Arno infrequently changes the title to a small degree but this change is always made known through a bibliographic history note which gives the original title. This does contribute to a few of the changes between Library of Congress and LAC cataloging.

The problem mentioned earlier of LAC's treatment of titles shows up again in this study. In 25 cases the Library of Congress has added a title entry where LAC has none and in 1 instance added an alternative title entry. In 2 instances the Library of Congress corrected subject heading errors which LAC had allowed to exist. The Library of Congress added new subject headings on 9 different occasions whereas LAC did this only twice. In two instances the main entry form varied because the Library of Congress had followed their policy of "superimposition" in the treatment of married women's names while LAC had followed their procedure mentioned earlier. The

evaluation of the added entries was more complex for in several cases Arno had deleted part of the original publication or a companion publication and thus negated the need for some added entries. This complicated the situation to such a degree that no clear comparison could be made regarding treatment of added entries. In 5 cases the Library of Congress deleted subject headings. This was partially accounted for by the Arno policy mentioned above that also affected added entries. In other cases a more inclusive subject heading had been used to replace several. In summation it can be said that current Library of Congress cataloging of these reprinted older materials utilized more recent subject entries, used a form of main entry that was compatible with the rest of the card catalog and followed to a much greater degree current practice in treatment of title added entries.

The catalog cards provided by LAC are available for \$4,000. It is the feeling of the author that these cards constitute a most essential part of ^{an}_A program to encourage use of LAC materials. Most library patrons consider the card catalog to be the key source of bibliographic information regarding library holdings. Book catalogs are valuable as an aid to using any special collection but their use is limited to those individuals who know of their existence, while the card catalog is familiar, in varying degrees, to most users of the academic library.

The cards are printed on light weight, pale cream stock as opposed to the medium weight, LC cream of the standard

Library of Congress card. The only problem this difference causes is that light weight cards are extremely difficult to erase and thus corrections often require that a new card be made.

All evaluations made of the LAC catalog cards reflect conclusions drawn only from the one collection purchased by Fairmont State College Library. The cards are alphabetized when shipped by their main entry with all the rest of the cards for that set following the main entry. This allows for an inventory to be made of each set. No inventory was made to insure that there was a set of cards for each fiche because of the problem of comparing one collection (cards) arranged alphabetically and another (fiche) arranged by LAC number. The cards could have been checked against the Author Catalog but the addition of added entries in the Author Catalog and the uncertainty of the accuracy of the Author Catalog made this undesirable, especially when the time factor was added to the equation. Each set of cards was checked for completeness. 27 sets of cards had at least 1 card missing with 3 sets having more than 1 card missing. While this is only .2% of the Collection the absence of some cards can result in the one book desired not being found. The worst example of missing cards are those for John Wise's A vindication of the government of New England Churches (LAC 15596). Only the title cards were sent for this book with the main entry and both cards 1 and 2 for the five tracings missing. 12 sets of cards were of such poor quality that they could not be placed in

the card catalog. Some of these cards were printed on only half of the card with the other half blank. Others were printed in mirror or reversed image while the worst card received was one set that had the main entry handwritten in blue pencil and nothing else on the card. 7 sets had extra cards included and 1 set was totally duplicated. While these errors are not large in number they are annoying and time-consuming to find. Library Resources, Inc. indicated a willingness to replace any cards of inferior quality. It is recommended that those libraries that have not inserted the cards into their catalog inventory each set for completeness.

Numerous errors of both content and printing in nature were found on main entry, added entry and subject catalog cards. It should be pointed out at this time that the errors which were discovered were found only because they conflicted with entries already in the Fairmont State College Library card catalog. A great number of main entries had not been filed at the time this survey was taken because they were awaiting reproduction for title and series entries and thus a great many more errors may exist for main entries. Appendix G lists errors to subject headings. Appendix H lists errors to the form of main and added entries while Appendix I lists miscellaneous errors primarily affecting the LAC number and tracings. The corrections were made from the most recent Library of Congress information available.

Essentially the errors on the main and added entry cards are due to the LAC treatment of married women's names. Other

errors can be attributed to failure to utilize the most up to date Library of Congress information and to printing errors. The main and added entry errors that were located totalled 46 and were reflected on 76 different sets of cards. The errors on the subject cards were all compared the LCPC to to determine where the error originated. It was determined that the errors were almost equally dispersed into three categories - use of obsolete Library of Congress subject headings which had been used when the book was originally cataloged and which LAC failed to update - incorrect usage by LAC of Library of Congress subject headings which were added to the entry by LAC - printing errors by LAC and Library of Congress printing errors that LAC failed to correct. The subject heading errors were 86 in number and affected 93 sets of cards.

Many of the errors are quite obvious and LAC's failure to catch them is not understandable. Often the entry was correct in the Subject Catalog and wrong on the catalog cards or the wrong entry and the correct entry were in very close proximity. In many cases the error is due to a failure to insert a word or failure to delete a word. A thorough examination of Appendix G is very revealing. LAC's treatment of geographical place names was found to be very inconsistent. David Haykin in his book Subject Headings; a Practical Guide comments upon when to use the name of a state following the name of a city:

The largest and best known city of its name, however, is entered without qualification on the obvious assumption that most readers will seek information about the largest and best known, rather than any other of the same name. Using the name without qualification places it in the catalog ahead of other cities of the same name and thus brings it to the attention of the reader ahead of the others. Apart from this exception, a geographic qualifier is indicated in all instances where two or more places have the same name.¹⁵

LAC has followed the practice of using the heading for the same city either way - with and without qualifier. Because the card catalog is filed word-by-word this results in ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI - BIOGRAPHY and ST. LOUIS - HISTORY being filed in two quite different and illogical places. This is but one example of LAC deviation from standard cataloging practice. On several cards the printed subject heading is spaced rather oddly: ARCHITECTURE DOMESTIC-NANTUCKET, MASSACHUSETTS and U.S.-HISTORY-CIVIL WAR-NAVAL OPERATIONS-CONFEDERATE STATES. This looks most unusual when placed in the card catalog.

In summary it can be stated that the catalog cards are a great aid to the use of the Collection and would be very difficult to purchase individually had they not been supplied. This does not in any way justify the rather negligent treatment of the cataloging material by LAC.

The quality of cataloging is usually the direct result of the quality of catalogers who do the job. The names of the catalogers for LAC are listed in the Subject Catalog. These names were checked in the most recent edition of A Biographical Directory of Librarians in the United States and Canada to judge

the extent of their experience. Of the 6 persons listed in the Subject Catalog only 1 was located in the Biographical Directory. That individual had 5 years of experience as of 1971. The failure of the others to be listed resulted in not sufficient information being available from which to draw any conclusions regarding the capability of this staff.

The Biblioquide Index was a most difficult publication to evaluate for no comparable index was known to the author. The lack of an index which would give the places in the Biblioquide Index where a particular fiche was indexed made evaluation of the indexing almost impossible. Instead an attempt was made to evaluate the physical format of the Index and to search the library literature for any comments about it.

The first difference between the Biblioquide Index and the other LAC catalogs was that some LAC numbers were prefaced by a C, e.g. LAC 14434 or C LAC 15899. The "C" was used to distinguish between the Core LAC collection and the entire LAC collection. The Collection has been divided into a smaller core collection basically for merchandising purposes. While this causes no problems for the user of the Biblioquide Index it does raise the question as to what does the user of a library which only has the core collection do when using the other LAC catalogs and catalog cards which do not indicate core collection.

One initial criticism of the Index is that it's appearance is so complicated that it is believed few users would take the time to read the introduction and learn how to use it. It

It would be virtually impossible to use without instruction or reading this 7 page introduction. The physical arrangement is confusing with the 29 chapters being further divided into a two page outline of very small type. These divisions are further divided into the 565 topics but the outline to this division for each chapter is present only at the beginning of each chapter. One really isn't sure where one is to go to locate the specific heading desired. An index to terms used in the headings is provided but no references are made from synonyms to the proper term. It might be more useful for the caption at the top of each page to include the number of the topic covered on that page rather than just the chapter number. The topic number is presently given below the heading in lower case, script type. It is suggested that in future Biblioquides that each chapter be tabbed.

Each topic is introduced by a short essay stating the scope of the topic and its arrangement. Each section is then divided into those works in which the entire work or volume treats the subject. These are followed by citations to works in which only chapters or sections deal with the subject. The final part of each section cites those periodical issues that deal with the topic. Each of these three sections is separately alphabetized. Thus, the user must wade through three different alphabets to decide upon a particular item. It is suggested that one alphabet might be preferable for it is the feeling of the author that few individuals come to

library desiring a periodical article on an historical topic or a chapter on a topic, but instead desire information on the topic regardless of where it is located. This should be especially true in an academic setting.

An investigation was made to determine the extent of the indexing depth by examining the table of contents for specific entries. 25 entries were chosen at random from the Biblioquide Index. The only determining criteria was that the entries had to be from the second section (those materials that had only sections or chapters dealing with the topic) The table of contents for each book was studied to determine whether the book could have been indexed using only the table of contents. In 21 of the 25 cases the wording of the chapter title or sub-title would have caused their inclusion in the section. In one case no table of contents was present. Indexes were examined for each book to determine the scope of the treatment of the topic throughout the entire book. No conclusions could be drawn from the study of the indexes for many of the entries did not have an index. It was determined that the table of contents had been primarily used as the indexing source but that when the titles in the table of contents were not descriptive other sources had been used.

The arrangement of one section was examined rather closely. That section dealt with the histories of individual cities in the United States. Entries for major cities were given first with these major cities alphabetized and the entries

following. After the major cities are the lesser U. S. cities listed with main entry and title abbreviated and then the name of the cities treated. This city name is in light faced typed even though the arrangement of these lesser city citations is alphabetical by city. A similar treatment is given to biographical works throughout the Biblioguide.

E. M. Grieder in his article "Ultrafiche Libraries: A Librarian's View" commented briefly upon the Biblioguide Index. He found that:

The distinctions between the various subject headings are ambiguous, which makes a systematic survey difficult....Any attempt to appraise the biographical works available on specific statesmen and other public figures is virtually impossible¹⁶

He also found that serious overlapping occurred in many fields and in other cases the entries being dispersed into far reaching fields with no central topic to unite them while others in the same topic were united into 1 topic.

The only index to the Biblioguide Index is an index to the terms used in the "Outlines of Topics" and headnotes. No index is available to locate where in the index a particular citation is located. An index of this type could prove very useful in leading users from 1 entry they found valuable to others on the same topic.

With an arrangement that is so complicated that it virtually defies study and without an adequate index one wonders how valuable this tool is to the average student. One suggestion that might be implemented in future Biblioguide Indexes is to include more than just an abbreviated main entry

and title. This could reduce the problem of having to search numerous fiche for the one book really desired. The bibliographic information from the catalog card could thus be used as a screening aid.

In early 1972 Library Resources, Inc. forwarded to subscribers two small catalogs to update and correct the Collection's bibliographic aids. These corrections consisted of additions to the Author Catalog and changes to the Author Catalog. The additions were called an "addendum" to the Author Catalog and the changes an "errata" to the Author Catalog.

The Addendum consisted of a total of 48 main entries and 53 added entries or a total of 101 new entries. Each of the printed catalogs were checked to verify if any of the entries were already in the catalogs. No entries were found in the printed catalogs. Catalog card sets had been provided for each of the new entries in the initial catalog card shipment. Subscribers can safely add these entries to their catalogs in any manner desired although it is noted that no access will be available for these items in either the Title or Subject Catalogs. Entries had been made in the Biblioguide Index for these new items. What is really needed is an addendum for Author, Title and Subject Catalogs rather than just one for the Author Catalog.

The Errata provides corrections for the main entry only. 95 main entries were listed to be corrected and 8 other entries to be deleted from the Author Catalog. The first question to be asked was whether "main entry only" meant that only the

main entry was in error and hence only it needed to be corrected, or whether only the main entry correction was being provided but that all the entries were in error. Before the answer to this question could be made the Author Catalog had to be compared to the Errata to determine what changes were being made. The changes were found to consist mainly of changes to the LAC number and corrections in the holdings (mainly changes in what volumes were missing from the fiche).

It was determined that 7 of the corrections had already been made in the Author Catalog. This group consisted of only serials; although it was not inclusive of all the serials on the Errata list. 3 of the listed changes were found to be new additions rather than changes and actually should have been on the Addendum.

The Title and Subject Catalogs were checked for the changes' tracings. Some of the changes were not present in these catalogs for they applied to collations and notes which are not printed in either catalog. It was found that the changes would have to be made to these catalogs too rather than just the Author Catalog main entries. It was also determined that the added entries in the Author Catalog also needed correction.

In the Title Catalog 1 of the corrections had already been made. In the Subject Catalog a most distressing situation was discovered. While most of the entries needed to be corrected at least 7 had already been made. The distressing

fact was that for 9 entries not even an incorrect entry was found thus losing total subject access to the material.

The situation regarding the Errata entry for The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review (LAC 30237-44) is perhaps the most perplexing. The changes involve changes in the holdings, note changes and the addition of an additional added entry for David Phineas Adams. On all the added entries the changes have been made. They were not made for the main entry and no entry could be located for David Phineas Adams.

A comparison of the Errata to the catalog cards disclosed that the indicated changes had been made to all the cards. Here it was noticed that when the LAC number had originally been incorrect and now corrected by the Errata if the card extended to a second card then often the numbers on the second and succeeding cards would be incorrect. These are noted in Appendix I.

The fiche envelopes were compared to the Errata to determine if the changes had been made. Of the 95 changes 74 had not been made but 21 of the fiche envelopes were correct. The 9 entries previously mentioned as being correct were found to be in error on the fiche envelopes. The error involved number of volumes and duration of the serial run. The copies of the catalog in fiche format were found to have the same errors as the catalogs in book form.

The 8 items listed to be deleted from the record were all listed in the catalogs and needed to be deleted. The entries were not located in the Biblioguide Index. The

reason for these deletions is that the fiche are not actually in the collection. To check the truth of this statement each of the entries was searched for in the fiche drawers. In cases of single and multi-volume works no fiche was located. For shorter works (40000 series) the entry was on the envelope but was not on the fiche. The deletion of the entry for The Georgian period . . . (LAC 14394) is obviously a mistake for in searching the fiche collection a fiche was found for this entry. When placed in the reader it was found to be the item described in the entry. No catalog cards were located for any of the 9 itmes so libraries will have to catalog The Georgian Period . . . themselves.

It is not understood why Library Resources, Inc. would issue an Errata so full of errors but libraries would do well to consider with caution any other "correction" sheets before them implement them. It is also not understood why a collection complete in itself as is LAC could not produce correct printed catalogs the first time rather than having to issue addendum and errata that are extremely difficult to make useful in the printed catalogs.

The aim of this study was to provide quantitative data that could lead to some conclusions regarding the bibliographic control devices of the Library of American Civilization. It is hoped that some of the procedures could serve useful in studies of other series issued by Library Resources, Inc. and others and that the methodology of the study was clearly enough stated to enable others to repeat the study to verify

its results. It is the conclusion of this study that the bibliographic control devices of LAC are taken as a whole of good quality. When one considers the closed quality of the Collection and the availability of Library of Congress cataloging it is not understandable why the quality of revision and proofreading was not greater. It was found that a great percentage of the errors existed in the cataloging supplied by Library Resources, Inc., rather than from the Library of Congress. If Library of Congress cards had been sold to subscribers one could understand inconsistencies and lack of revision, but when a packaged system costing over 20,000 dollars and cards costing another 4,000 dollars are spiced with glaring errors then that is another matter. Any library could buy the Collection and the cards, place the fiche and catalogs out for public use and file the cards and be done with it - but this would be a disservice to the public for numerous "microbooks" would thus become unavailable. Accuracy must be placed at the maximum with materials are contained on microform for they are not subject to casual inspection by the user. Indeed the situation is such that libraries should ask themselves not only can they afford the Collection, but also can they afford the updating necessary to make the entire Collection usable. The study is especially concerned with the catalog card errors for the low quality card stock makes corrections difficult and the lack of title entries severely limits access points to the collection through the card catalog. It is recommended that any library

which is considering purchasing the Collection also purchase the catalog cards if they wish optimum use of LAC. A final word of caution would be that as much care should be taken in adding these bibliographic control devices and any subsequent additions and changes as one would be in adding materials to the catalog that had been cataloged and classified locally.

It should be noted at this point that this author, unlike many reviewers of LAC in the library literature, views the Collection with a favorable attitude. It is felt that the Collection can serve a useful purpose in many academic insititutions that do not have this type of research material already in its collection and cannot afford to obtain it in any other form. If it is purchased then it must be given as full a chance to succeed, through the normal collection access points, as would any other element in the collection.

FOOTNOTES

¹Allen B. Veaner, The Evaluation of Micropublications; a Handbook for Librarians, (Chicago: American Library Association, 1971), p. 27.

²Allen B. Veaner, "Micropublication," Advances in Librarianship, v.2, (New York: Seminar Press, 1971), p. 170.

³"'Microbooks' A New Library Medium?" Publishers' Weekly, Reprint ed., (November 9, 1970), p. [3]

⁴ALA Annual Conference, Las Vegas, Nev., June 24-30, 1973, RTSD Micropublishing Projects Committee, "Library of Congress Information Bulletin, XXXIII (August 17, 1973), A-159.

⁵Walter R. Borg and Meredith D. Gall, Educational Research; an Introduction, 2d ed., (New York: David McKay, 1971), pp. 117-118.

⁶Ibid., p. 118.

⁷Library Resources, Inc., The Microbook Library of American Civilization; Author Catalog, (Chicago: Library Resources, Inc., 1971), p. [1]

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰"Cataloging Decisions," Cataloging Service Bulletin 96, (November, 1970), p. 11.

¹¹Donald J. Lehnus, How to Determine Author and Title Entries According to the AACR; an Interpretative Guide with Card Examples, (Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.: Oceana Publications, 1971), p. 14.

¹²"Application of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules at the Library of Congress," Cataloging Service Bulletin 79, (January, 1967), p. 1.

¹³Library Resources, Inc., Author Catalog, p. [1]

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵David J. Haykin, Subject Headings; a Practical Guide,
(Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1951),
p. 51.

¹⁶E. M. Grieder, "Ultrafiche Libraries: A Librarians
View," Microform Review, I (April, 1972), p. 95.

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Missouri Historical

LAC 13237

Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.
James, Thomas, 1782-1847.

Three years among the Indians and Mexicans, by General Thomas James, of Monroe county, Illinois; ed., with notes and biographical sketches, by Walter B. Douglas. Saint Louis, Missouri historical society, 1916.

316 p. front. illus. (map) ports.

With reproduction of 1-p. of original edition, Waterloo, Ill., 1846.

"Of this book, three hundred and sixty-five copies have been printed from type, of which this copy is no. 363."

Bibliography: p. 297-304.

I. Frontier and pioneer life—The West. 2. Fur trade—The West. I. Douglas, Walter Bond, 1851— ed. II. Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis. III. Title.

LAC 22763-70

Missouri. State Historical Society.

Missouri. Constitutional Convention, 1875—

Debates of the Missouri Constitutional convention of 1875, edited by Isidor Loeb, and Floyd C. Shoemaker. Columbia, Mo., The State historical society of Missouri, 1930-44.

12 v.

Vols. 5-6 wanting.

I. Missouri. Constitution. 2. Missouri—Constitutional history. I. Loeb, Isidor, 1868— ed. II. Shoemaker, Floyd Calvin, 1886— joint ed. III. Missouri. State Historical Society. IV. Title.

LAC 12667

Mitchel, Frederick Augustus, 1889-1918.

Ormsby Macknight Mitchel, astronomer and general; a biographical narrative, by his son F. A. Mitchel. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and company, 1887.

viii, 392 p. front. (port.) maps.

I. Mitchel, Ormsby Macknight, 1809-1862.

LAC 14738

Mitchell, Donald Grant, 1822-1908.

My farm of Edgewood: a country book. By the author of "Reveries of a bachelor". New York, C. Scribner, 1863.

x, 319 p.

First edition.

CONTENTS.—The search and finding.—Taking reins in hand.—Crops and profits.—Hindrances and helps.

I. Agriculture. 2. Farm life. I. The author of "Reveries of a bachelor". II. Title.

LAC 14586

Mitchell, Donald Grant, 1822-1908.

Reveries of a bachelor, or, A book of the heart. By Ik Marvel [pseud.] New ed. New York, Scribner, Armstrong, 1873, [c1863]

280 p.

I. Title.

LAC 10118

Mitchell, Donald Grant, 1822-1908.

Rural studies, with hints for country places. By the author of "My farm of Edgewood." New York, C. Scribner & co., 1867.

viii, 295 p. illus.

Reissued in 1884 under title: Out-of-town places.

I. Country life. I. Title.

LAC 20881

Mitchell, Isaac, d. 1812, supposed author.

Jackson, Daniel, b. 1790.

The asylum; or, Alonzo and Melissa. An American tale, founded on fact. By I. Mitchell. Poughkeepsie, J. Nelson, 1811.

2 v. front.

Published in the same year at Plattsburgh, N. Y., under title: A short account of the courtship of Alonzo and Melissa. By Daniel Jackson, jun.

For discussion of authorship see Book notes: Providence, R. I., v. 22, 1903, p. 1, 17, 41; Nation, Dec. 8, 1904, Feb. 2, 1905, Feb. 25, 1909.

I. Mitchell, Isaac, d. 1812, supposed author. II. Title.

LAC 15015

Mitchell, John, d. 1768

The contest in America between Great Britain and France, with its consequences and importance; giving an account of the views and designs of the French, with the

interests of Great Britain, and the situation of the British and French colonies, in all parts of America: in which a proper barrier between the two nations in North America is pointed out, with a method to prosecute the war, so as to obtain that necessary security for our colonies. By an impartial hand. London, Printed for A. Millar, 1757.

xliv, (17-244 (i.e. 260) p.

Signatures I-K (p. 73-88) repeated in pagination.

1. U.S.—Politics and government—French and Indian war, 1755-1763. 2. Great Britain—Colonies—America. I. An impartial hand. II. Title.

LAC 14197

Mitchell, John, d. 1768.

The present state of Great Britain and North America with regard to agriculture, population, trade, and manufactures, impartially considered... London, T. Becket [etc.] 1767.

xvi, 363 p.

1. U.S.—Economic conditions—To 1865. 2. Great Britain—Economic conditions. 3. U.S.—Politics and government—Revolution. I. Title.

LAC 13389

Mitchell, John, 1870-1919.

Organized labor, its problems, purposes and ideals and the present and future of American wage earners. Philadelphia, Pa., American book and Bible house [c1903]

xii, 436 p. front. plates, ports.

Plates printed on both sides.

"In the compilation of data and in the preparation of 'Organized labor' I have been assisted by Walter E. Weyl."—p. viii.

1. Labor and laboring classes—U. S. 2. Trade-unions—U. S. I. Weyl, Walter E. ward, 1873-1919. II. Title.

LAC 16239

Mitchell, John Ames, 1845-1918.

The silent war, by John Ames Mitchell. Illustrations by William Balfour Ker. New York, Life publishing company, 1906.

272 p. incl. front., plates.

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Mitchell, Maria, 1818-1889.

Brackett, Anna Callender, 1836-1911, ed.

Woman and the higher education. New York, Harper & brothers, 1893.

x, 214 p. (Half-title: The distaff series)

CONTENTS.—Bellamy, Mrs. B. W. General introduction.—Brackett, A. C. Preface.—Willard, Mrs. E. (H.) A plan for improving female education.—Embury, Mrs. C. (M.) Female education.—Mitchell, M. The collegiate education of girls.—Mrs. L. I. (G.) A new knock at an old door.—Palmer, Mrs. A. (F.) A review of the higher education of women.—Salmon, L. M. The teaching of history in academies and colleges.—Brackett, A. C. The private school for girls.

1. Education of women. 2. Education, Higher. I. Willard, Emma, 1787-1870. II. Embury, Emma Catherine, 1806-1863. III. Mitchell, Maria, 1818-1889. IV. Palmer, Lucia Isabella, 1844— V. Palmer, Alice Elvira, 1855-1902. VI. Salmon, L. M. Maynard, 1853-1927. VII. Title.

LAC 16201

Mitchell, Samuel Augustus, 1792-1868, supposed author.

Illinois in 1837; a sketch descriptive of the situation, boundaries, face of the country, prominent districts, prairies, rivers, minerals, animals, agricultural productions, public lands, plans of internal improvement, manufactures, &c., of the state of Illinois: also, suggestions to emigrants, sketches of the counties, cities, and principal towns in the state: together with a letter of the cultivation of the prairies, by the Hon. H. L. Fessenden. To which are annexed the letters from a ranchman in the West... Philadelphia, S. A. Mitchell [etc.] 1837.

143 p. front. (fold map)

Front. wanting.

Another ed., with same 1-p., pub. with cover-title: Illinois in 1837 & 1838. Philadelphia, 1838.

"The publisher is probably the author: It was got up mainly to promote the sale of Illinois lands then owned by John Gregg of Philadelphia."—Salmon, Bibliography, v. 22, 1903, p. 1, 17, 41.

1. Illinois—Description and travel—To 1865. I. Mitchell, Samuel Augustus, 1792-1868, supposed author. II. A ranchman in the West.

LAC 40133

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In (LABOR: UNIONS, STRIKES AND ARBITRATION) C LAC 40074
- Manning, W. THE KEY OF LIBERTY
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In (LABOR: REFORM AND GENERAL WORKS) C LAC 40086
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- Rosenthal, A. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SOCIALIST
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- Spargo, J. SYNDICALISM, INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM LAC 15617
- Ward, C.O. LABOR CATECHISM POLITICAL ECONOMY LAC 14276
- THE WHITE SLAVES OF MONOPOLIES LAC 14687
- Winshire, H.G. SOCIALISM INEVITABLE LAC 14280

- Aldrich, M.A. THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
In (LABOR: UNIONS AND STRIKES) pp. 245-261 C LAC 40021
- Beard, M. SHORT HIST OF THE AM. LABOR MOVEMENT
chs. 4, 6, 8, 10-11 C LAC 16538
- Brissenden, P.F. THE I.W.W.
pt. 2 ch. 8; pt. 3; apps. II, VII C LAC 15454
- Brooks, J.G. AMERICAN SYNDICALISM: THE I.W.W.
chs. 16-19 C LAC 11262
- Buchanan, J.R. THE STORY OF A LABOR AGITATOR
ch. 11 C LAC 11265
- Commons, J.R. LABOR AND ADMINISTRATION
ch. 12 C LAC 15417
- Crapsey, A.S. THE RISE OF THE WORKING-CLASS
ch. 11 C LAC 11267
- DOC HIST AM. INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY
v. 5 pp. 75-199 C LAC 23811
- DOC HIST AM. INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY
v. 8 pp. 21-207 C LAC 23812
- Ely, R.T. THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN AMERICA
apps. 1-5, 7-8 C LAC 11270
- Greene, W.B. SOCIALISTIC, COMMUNISTIC
pp. 225-261 LAC 15671
- Hillquit, M. HIST SOCIALISM IN UNITED STATES
pt. 2 chs. 2-4 C LAC 13373
- Hughan, J.W. AMERICAN SOCIALISM OF PRESENT DAY
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- Knights of Labor RECORD OF PROC
v. 10 pp. 3-12 LAC 23217
- LABOR: ITS RIGHTS AND WRONGS
pp. 153-168 C LAC 13378
- McMaster, J.B. THE ACQUISITION
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- McMaster, J.B. HISTORY OF PEOPLE OF U.S.
ch. 43 LAC 21962
- Mitchell, J. ORGANIZED LABOR
ch. 24 C LAC 13388
- Parsons, A.R. ANARCHISM: ITS PHILOSOPHY
pt. 2 chs. 1-8 LAC 14972
- Powderly, T.V. THIRTY YEARS OF LABOR
pp. 61-94, 269-302 C LAC 13393
- Socialist Labor Party COLLECTED PAMPHLETS
number 3 LAC 16777
- Stelzle, C. AMERICAN SOCIAL & RELIGIOUS
ch. 10 LAC 15478
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pp. 96-456 LAC 13403

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chs. 1-2 LAC 13372
- Young, J.P. SAN FRANCISCO, A HISTORY
ch. 51 C LAC 20072

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- Am. Acad ANNALS
24 (CLAC 30868) Macarthur, W. 316
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6 (CLAC 30631) Willard, F.E. 317
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- HARPER'S WEEKLY
38 (CLAC 31691-93) 436; 46 (CLAC 31719-23) 521; 48 (CLAC 31730-35) Keith, J. 1422
- NO AM. REV
155 (CLAC 30382) Gompers, S. 90; 158 (CLAC 30385) Howard, O.O. 687
- OUTLOOK
80 (CLAC 31437-38) Walling, W.E. 183

19.8.1.

Workingmen's parties and candidates

Under this heading references to whole works or whole volumes of works appear first, followed by parts of works. The latter section also includes any special references to specific parts of indices when direct reference to textual material is impractical. In each case the listing is alphabetical by author. A list of periodical articles, organized according to and listed alphabetically by their source, follows the citation of works.

Indexed under this heading are readings concerning political parties started by or espousing the cause of the American laborer, such as the Socialist Labor Party and Workingmen's parties in various areas. Documents relevant to a party's history—for instance, official statements of policy and goals or campaign literature—are included. Studies of labor parties are among those cited under 4.5.1. *Histories and studies of particular American political parties.*

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WORKINGMEN'S PARTY OF CALIFORNIA C LAC 15577
- Cross, I.B. HIST OF LABOR MOVEMENT IN CALIF.
ch. 7 C LAC 15478
- DOC HIST AM. INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY
v. 5 pp. 91-123, 141-199 C LAC 23811
- Ely, R.T. THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN AMERICA
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- Everett, E. ORATIONS AND SPEECHES
v. 1 pp. 283-306 C LAC 11270
- Hillquit, M. LOOSE LEAVES FROM A BUSY LIFE
bk. 1 chs. 2-7 LAC 15478
- McCabe, J.D. HISTORY OF THE GREAT RIOTS
pp. 223-326, 369-394 C LAC 11270
- Wright, H.B. PRACTICAL TREATISE ON LABOR
chs. 18-20 LAC 11270

FICHE AND FICHE ENVELOPE

Mitchell, J ORGANIZED LABOR

LAC 13388

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Mitchell, J ORGANIZED LABOR

LAC 13388

LAC 13388

Mitchell, John, 1870-1919.

Organized labor, its problems, purposes and ideals and the present and future of American wage earners. Philadelphia, Pa., American book and Bible house [c1903]

xii, 436 p. front., plates, ports.

Plates printed on both sides.

"In the compilation of data and in the preparation of 'Organized labor'... I have been assisted by Walter E. Weyl." -p. viii.

I. Labor and laboring classes—U. S. 2. Trade-unions—U. S. I. Weyl, Walter Edward, 1873-1919. II. Title.

SUBJECT HEADING ERRORS ON CATALOG CARDS

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SEVIGNE, MARIE, MARQUISE DE, 1626-1696	12098	Correction: SEVIGNE, MARIE DE RABUTIN-CHANTAL, MARQUISE DE, 1626-1696
SEWARD PENINSULA, ALASKA	16131	Correction: SEWARD PENINSULA
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COBURN'S BRIGADE

U.S. - CIVIL WAR - SECRET SERVICE	15288	*Correction:	U.S. - HISTORY - CIVIL WAR - SECRET SERVICE
U.S. - FOREIGN RELATIONS - 1783-1805	21015-17	*Correction:	U.S. - FOREIGN RELATIONS - 1783-1865
U.S. - FOREIGN RELATIONS - 1865-	20799	Correction:	U.S. - FOREIGN RELATIONS - 1865-1921
U.S. - HISTORY - CIVIL WAR - PERSONAL NARRATIVES - UNION SIDE	15052	*Correction:	U.S. - HISTORY - CIVIL WAR - PERSONAL NARRATIVES
U.S. - HISTORY - CIVIL WAR - REGIMENTAL HISTORIES - U.S. ARMY - 6TH CAVALRY	15383	+Correction:	U.S. - HISTORY - CIVIL WAR - REGIMENTAL HISTORIES - U.S. 6TH CAVALRY
U.S. - HISTORY - 1865-	20800	Correction:	U.S. - HISTORY - 1865-1921
U.S. - HISTORY - SOCIETIES	10348-49 23575-77 23578-601	Correction:	U.S. - HISTORY - SOCIETIES, ETC.
U.S. - INDUSTRY	21857-58	*Correction:	U.S. - INDUSTRIES
U.S. - INDUSTRY - HISTORY	10290	*Correction:	U.S. - INDUSTRIES - HISTORY
U.S. - POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - 1787-1865	40119 (Sumner)	*Correction:	U.S. - POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - 1783-1865
U.S. - POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - 1815-1860	11408 12194-95 15844	*Correction:	U.S. - POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - 1815-1861
U.S. - POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - 1841-1843	40150 (Whittier)	*Correction:	U.S. - POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - 1841-1845

U.S. - POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - 12501
1865-1879

U.S. - POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - 11394
1865-1898 12365
14760

U.S. - SOCIAL CONDITIONS - 12136
TO 1815

U.S. - WAR OF 1898 - REGIMENTAL 15383
HISTORIES - U.S. ARMY - 6TH
CAVALRY

VIRGINIA COMPANY, LONDON 13276

WAGES - WOMAN - NEW YORK (CITY) 16233

THE WEST - HISTORY - 1848 14218

WESTBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS - 14136
HISTORY

WINTHROP, MARGARET, 1591-1647 12246

WOOD, PRESERVATION OF 40117
(Herron)

YOUNGER, COLE, I.E. THOMAS 14437
COLEMAN, 1844-1916

*Correction: U.S. - POLITICS AND
GOVERNMENT - 1865-1877

Correction: U.S. - POLITICS AND
GOVERNMENT - 1865-1900

Correction: U.S. - SOCIAL CONDITIONS -
TO 1865

Correction: U.S. - HISTORY - WAR OF 1898 -
REGIMENTAL HISTORIES -
6TH CAVALRY

*Correction: VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON

*Correction: WAGES - WOMEN - NEW YORK (CITY)

*Correction: THE WEST - HISTORY - TO 1848

Correction: WESTBORO, MASSACHUSETTS -
HISTORY

Correction: WINTHROP, MARGARET TYNDAL,
1591-1647

Correction: WOOD - PRESERVATION

*Correction: YOUNGER, COLE, 1844-1916

MAIN AND ADDED ENTRY ERRORS ON CATALOG CARDS

<u>ERROR</u>	<u>LAC NO.</u> ¹	<u>CORRECTED ENTRY</u> ²
Austin, Mary, 1868-1934	11819	Austin, Mary Hunter, 1868-1934
Aveling, Eleanor, joint author	11257	Aveling, Eleanor Marx, 1856-1898, joint author
Bacon, Mary Schell, 1870-	14053	Bacon, Mary Schell Hoke, 1870-
Buel, James Williams, 1849-1920, ed.	16441	Buel, James William, 1849-1920, ed.
Bureau of Yards and Docks	15156	U.S. Bureau of Yards and Docks
Cheney, Mary A ed.	10965	Cheney, Mary A Busnell, ed.
Chopin, Kate, 1851-1904	11866 11867 11868	Chopin, Kate O'Flaherty, 1851-1904
Emerson, Ralph Waldo, 1803-1882	14340	This added entry should be a subject heading and be printed in all capitals.
Earle, Alice, 1851-1911	10372 12183 12184 12185 12186 12245 12246 13183 13563 13959 21267	Earle, Alice Morse, 1851-1911

¹All 40000 series LAC numbers will have the surname of the main entry or the corporate name given in parenthesis because these are fiche with more than one bibliographic entity.

²Corrections will be given in the current AACR form with maiden name not enclosed in parenthesis. "Superimposition" used in choice of entry.

Eddy, Mary, 1821-1910 10991
 16623
 Foster, William Z., joint author 40073
 (Ford)
 Freeman, Mary Eleanor, 1852-1930 11927
 11928
 11929
 11930
 Grant, Anne, 1755-1838 20679
 Hale, Sarah Josepha, 1788-1879 11314
 11315
 13564
 15109
 40123
 (Hale)
 Harris, William Torrey, 1835-1909, 20412
 joint author
 Hinsdale, B A., comp 10588
 Holmes, Mary Jane, 1825-1907 16312
 Jackson, Andrew, pres. U.S., 11420
 1767-1845
 Jarves, James Jackson, 1820-1888 14529
 Jones, William P., joint author 13293
 Kelsey, Rayner, Wickersham, 14467
 1879-1934

Eddy, Mary Baker, 1821-1910
 Foster, William Zebulon, 1881- joint author
 Freeman, Mary Eleanor Wilkins, 1852-1930
 Grant, Anne MacVicar, 1755-1838
 Hale, Sarah Josepha Buell, 1788-1879
 Harris, William Torrey, 1835-1909, joint author
 Hinsdale, Burke Aaron, 1837-1900, comp.
 Holmes, Mary Jane Hawes, 1828-1907
 This added entry should be a subject heading and be printed in all capitals.
 Jarves, James Jackson, 1818-1888
 Jones, William Patterson, fl. 1830-1885, joint author
 Delete comma from between Rayner and Wickersham

Lesley, Peter, 1819-1903, ed.	16639
McDougall, Frances Harriet, 1805-1878	12838
McIllwain, Charles, 1871-	13443
Markham, Sir Clement Robert, 1830-1916, ed.	12282
Matthews, James Brander, 1852-1929, ed.	11844
Mereness, Newton D., ed.	11306
Ossoli, Sarah Margaret, marchesa d', 1810-1850	11223 11224 20424 30234-36
Parsons, Lucy Eldine	13391
Pennell, Joseph, 1877-1926, illus.	15210
Rhees, William Jones, 1835-1907	20920-22
Rice, Alice Caldwell, 1870-1942	12053
Roberts, Anna S. joint ed. and tr.	16703
Sedwick, Theodore, 1811-1859, ed.	31600-740
Stanley, Dorothy, lady, d. 1926, ed.	16320
Stanton, Elizabeth, 1815-1902	11241 20415 23749-55

Lesley, J. Peter, 1819-1903, ed.
McDougall, Frances Harriet Whipple Greene, 1805-1878
McIllwain, Charles Howard, 1871-
Markham, Sir Clements Robert, 1830-1916, ed.
Matthews, Brander, 1852-1929, ed.
Mereness, Newton Dennison, ed.
Ossoli, Sarah Margaret Fuller, marchesa d', 1810-1850
Parsons, Lucy Eldine Gonzalez.
Pennell, Joseph, 1857-1926, illus.
Rhees, William Jones, 1830-1907
Rice, Alice Caldwell Hegan, 1870-1942
Roberts, Anna S. Mosser, joint ed. and tr.
Sedgwick, Theodore, 1811-1859, ed.
Stanley, Dorothy Tennant, lady, d. 1926, ed.
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, 1815-1902

Thomas, John Jacob, 1810-1895 10694
 20865-69
 Todd, Mabel, 1856-1932 22385
 and
 Todd, Mabel, 1858-1932 16334
 and
 Todd, Mabel Loomis, 1858- 16183
 Toppan, Robert Nixon, 1836-1901, 14582
 ed.
 Trollope, Frances, 1780-1863 12235
 Underhill, Edward Bean 12810
 U.S. Library of Congress. 16507
 Division of Music
 Virginia. State Library, 15408
 Richmond. Archives Division
 Ward, Mary Augusta, 1851-1920 12106
 Warren, Mercy, 1728-1814 40054
 (Warren)
 40119
 (Warren)
 Westborough, Mass. 14136
 Wright, Carroll D 14513

Thomas, John Jacobs, 1810-1895
 Todd, Mabel Loomis, 1856-1932
 Toppan, Robert Noxon, 1836-1901, ed.
 Trollope, Frances Milton, 1780-1863
 Underhill, Edward Bean, 1813-1901
 U.S. Library of Congress. Music Division
 Virginia. State Library, Richmond.
 Dept. of Archives and History
 Ward, Mary Augusta Arnold, 1851-1920
 Warren, Mercy Otis, 1728-1814
 Wesboro, Mass.
 Wright, Carroll Davidson, 1840-1909

MISCELLANEOUS ERRORS

<u>MAIN ENTRY/TITLE</u>	<u>LAC NO.</u>	<u>CORRECTION</u>
Brown, David The planter	12791	The printed title entry should not include the alternative title but should have only the main title.
Chevalier, Michel Society, manners and . . .	12166	In the tracings the entry U.S. - SOCIAL LIFE & CUST - TO 1865 should be preceded by a 3.
Depew, Chauncey Mitchell 1795-1895	20009	All card 2's have the main entry as Dewey rather than Depew.
The Historical magazine	31017-28	In the tracings the entry for Shea, John Dawson Gilmary, 1824-1892, ed. should be preceded by a III rather than a II.
Moore, S S The traveller's directory	40007	Tracing 3 should read Philadelphia - Description rather than 3. Philadelphia - 3. Philadelphia - Description.
Proud, Robert The history of Pennsylvania	20556-57	The LAC number on all card 3's is incorrect. It should read 20556-57 rather than 20556.
Southern literary messenger	31088-118	The LAC number on all card 2's is incorrect. It should read 31088-118 rather than 31088-116.
U.S. Laws, statutes, etc. The public statutes at . .	22035-108	The LAC number on all card 2's is incorrect. It should read 22035-108 rather than 22035-107.
Vermont historical gazetter	20536-42	Delete title entry for the main entry is a title main entry.

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